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Guerre" is no greater or no less than "the probability that he will receive a Croix de Guerre," can be represented by the equation $r/x = k/s$. The probability of the inverse inference of independence will be $s/x = k/r$. These two equations, however, are exactly what result when we assume the ordinary rule for multiplying probabilities. If the product of the probabilities of the two propositions is equal to the probability of their joint truth, the equation $r/x \times s/x = k/x$ must be true. And this equation reduces to $r/x = k/s$ or $s/x = k/r$. Therefore, the arithmetical product of two probabilities will represent the probability that the two propositions will be jointly true on condition that the propositions are independent, in the sense that if one is true the probability that the other will be true will be unchanged.

It becomes evident from the discussion that, although specific probabilities like specific truths are to be measured by fact, the laws of combining probabilities into conjunctions, disjunctions, or inferences lie within the realm of pure logic; and that the laws of these fruitful methods of reasoning are intimately related to all other laws of thought.

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REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS OF LITERATURE

Studies in Psychology. Contributed by Colleagues and Former Students of Edward Bradford Titchener. L. N. Wilson. 1917. Pp. 337.

This volume of studies was presented to Professor E. B. Titchener at a celebration of the completion of twenty-five years of distinguished service to Cornell University and to psychology. The book was edited by Professors W. B. Pillsbury, J. W. Baird, and M. F. Washburn, and contains contributions from twenty colleagues and former students. As there are nineteen separate reports, only the general character of each will be indicated.

W. B. Pillsbury discusses the principles of explanation in Psychology, testing them in the special case of the antecedents of action. J. M. Baird reports an experiment upon memory for absolute pitch. He finds it a capacity possessed in varying degrees by different individuals and present usually only under special conditions. Ferree and Rand present methods for measuring the "Selectiveness of the Achromatic Response of the Eye to Wave-length and its Change with Change of Intensity of Light." J. N. Curtis tests the method of single stimulation, a rapid method of determining tactal dis-

crimination and susceptibility to visual illusion for use in anthropological and other field studies. She finds that under these special conditions of work the method is superior to others requiring a number of tests upon fewer individuals.

Problems in learning and recognition are reported by A. S. Edwards and H. M. Clarke, and problems in social psychology are discussed by M. F. Washburn and R. H. Gault. H. C. Stevens reports a modification of the Rossolimo mental tests such that their good features are retained while the time for the test is reduced from three hours to one hour. In a study of the affective tone of color combinations, L. R. Geissler derives the general law "that the greater the pleasantness of the individual constituents, the greater will be the pleasantness of the combination." C. G. Shaw discusses the psychological analysis of the religious consciousness and points out errors due to the character of consciousness and to the psychological methods used to study it.

Two studies of meaning are included in the series, one by R. M. Ogden and the other by H. P. Weld. L. D. Boring and E. G. Boring investigate the accuracy of time estimations after sleep, the nature of the designated conscious cues, and the adequacy of these cues to the temporal judgments. C. A. Ruckmich reports a study of visual rhythm. He finds in it many of the characteristics of auditory rhythm, although it is less frequent and more subject to variation among individuals. K. M. Dallenback presents an analysis of consciousness in a game of blindfold chess. Studies are reported by E. C. Sanford upon the influence of satisfaction from success and of intention to learn upon improvement. W. S. Foster contributes a bibliography of the published writings of Professor Titchener. The references are grouped under Books, Translations, Articles, Notes, Discussions (200 titles), and Editorial Work (113 titles).

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A Study of the Mental Life of the Child. H. von HUG-HELLMUTH. Translated by James J. Putnam and Mabel Stevens. Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series No. 29. Washington, D. C. 1919. Pp. 154.

The monograph under consideration embodies a serious attempt to interpret the mental processes of the child, through observation of his behavior. The author, however, labors throughout under two unfortunate limitations: she begins with a mental set, which predestines all her thinking; and she does not appreciate the difference between "personal observations," and observations obtained under